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P. cuneatus, *P. bulleri* (upon the authority of Loomis), *P. creatopus*, *P. opisthomelas*, *P. auricularis*, *P. griseus*, and *P. tenuirostris*. The extended biographical accounts of some of these Shearwaters are mostly from the published writings of Anthony.

Part III consists of pages 153 to 232, plates 40 to 66. One more species of *Puffinus* is included, and besides, one species of *Priofinus*, one of *Thalassæca*, one of *Priocella*, two of *Majaqueus* and 23 species of *Estrelata*. Of these latter genera only now and then a straggler visits the shores of North America.

While there was some delay in the appearance of Part III, the remaining two parts are promised subscribers within a reasonably short time.—J. G.

Report on the IMMIGRATION OF SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1907: Also Notes on the Migratory Movements during the Autumn of 1906. By the Committee appointed by the BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB. October 1908. Pp. 1-202, maps. = Bulletin British Orn. Club, Vol. XXII.

This is the third of a series of annual reports dealing with the migration of birds into the British Isles, issued by the British Ornithologists' Club. In an introduction of thirty-six pages the species treated are divided into four classes, according to the part of the coast on which they arrive, the daily weather conditions from March 14 to May 31 are tabulated, and the details of the chief movements as observed at the various lighthouses are given. In the body of the work thirty-three species are treated in detail, each with a chronological summary of the records, including dates of nesting, all but three with maps showing time and place of arrival, and there is a long list of unscheduled birds treated much more briefly. There are brief notes on the fall movements of 1906, covering twenty-five species, among which we note the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) treated apparently as a migrant, which is rather surprising to those familiar with the species in this country only, where it is resident wherever found.

The report is strictly a tabulation of information received, generalizations being reserved for some future time when a sufficient mass of data shall have been accumulated.—H. S. S.

THE WINTER BIRDS OF COLORADO is the title of an article written by W. L. SCLATER, which appeared in the July (1908) number of *The Ibis*. Mr. Sclater in an easy (tho concise) style which is characteristic of his writings, has succeeded in condensing a great deal of general information concerning the subject mentioned into seven printed pages.

The paper was evidently written to convey a

general idea of the winter bird life of Colorado to English readers, and for a short paper is comprehensive.

It begins with an outline of the topography of the State, and a recapitulation of the total number of species recorded in Cooke's "Birds of Colorado." The body of the article treats of twenty-nine species observed during winter near Colorado Springs, and the paper closes with a list of sixty species of birds resident in El Paso County, and one of eighteen species classed as winter visitors.

Mr. Sclater, who is at present the Curator of the Colorado College Museum at Colorado Springs, was for some years the director of the South African Museum at Capetown, and is the son of Philip Lutley Sclater, the renowned British Ornithologist.—R. B. R.

NOTES ON SOME NORTHERN ARIZONA BIRDS by ALEX. WETMORE. [=Kansas University Science Bulletin, Vol. IV, No. 19; Whole Series, Vol. XIV, No. 19, pp. 377-388; Sept., 1908.]

This is an annotated list of forty species observed from February 24 to April 1, 1907, in the vicinity of Williams, Arizona, and on the lower slopes of Bill Williams Mountain. Examples were secured of all the species observed but one, *Buteo borealis calurus*. Of exceptional interest is the capture of specimens of *Sturnella magna hoopesi*, a species heretofore known only from the extreme southern border of the territory. *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus* and *Loxia curvirostra stricklandi* were found breeding, or preparing to do so, while no less than five species of Juncos were taken (including the dubious "*Junco annectens*"), tho *J. dorsalis* appeared to be the only breeding species. Identifications of the doubtful species seem to have been made with care, tho the Canyon Wren of the region is referred to the exceedingly unsatisfactory *Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus* Oberholser, on the ground that those taken were "almost identical in coloration with a specimen of *C. mexicanus punctulatus* from Summit, Cal."—H. S. S.

GRINNELL'S BIOTA OF THE SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS.^a—This paper presents the results of a biological reconnaissance of the San Bernardino mountains of southern California. The summers of 1905, 1906, and 1907 were devoted to field work by the author and assistants from Throop Institute, and a considerable mass of material in the form of facts and specimens was garnered. The report is modeled somewhat on the lines of Merriam's

^a The Biota of the San Bernardino Mountains. By Joseph Grinnell. (Contribution from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California) University of California Publications in Zoology, V, No. 1, pp. 1-170, pls. 1-24. Dec. 31, 1908.